Poetry.

SPRING. [From the Dublin University Magazine.] A finch of green to on the bought, A warm breath panteth in the air,
And in the earth a heart-pulse there
Throbe underneath her breast of snows

Life is astir among the woods. And by the mear, and by the stream, The year as from a torpid dream, Wakes in the sunshipe on the buds

Wakes up in music as the song Of wood bird, wild, and loosen'd rill More frequent from the windy hill

Comes greening ferest aisies along:

Of woodland pool the gleams receives Through bright flowers, over braided leaves 11 broken sunlights, golden green.

She sees the outlaw'd winter stay Awhile, to gather after him Snow robes, frost-chrystall'd diadem.

And then the soft showers pass away. She could not love rough winter well Yet cannot choose but mourn him now; So wears awhile on her young brow

His gift-a gleaming teicle. Then turns her, loving, to the sun, Upheaves her bosom's swell to his, And, in the joy of his first kiss,

Old Winter's pledge from her he reaves-That icy cold, though glittering spar-And sones her with a green cymar,

And girdles round her brow with leaves He tangles in her shining hair, He teaches elfin breezes fair

To sing her some sweet cansonet. All promising long summer hours, When she in his embrace shall lie, Under the broad dome of bright sky, On mossy couches starr'd with flowers.

Till she smiles back again to him The beauty beaming from his face, And robed in light glows with the grace Of Eden palaced cherubim.

O Earth, thy growing leveliness Around our very hearts has thrown An undimmed joyance all its own, And sunned us o'er with happiness

Miscellaneous.

BEES IN SPRING .- Every hive should now be examined to see if there is enough honey The light ones should be fed either with honey, or candy made from clarified brown sugar, with a little flour. Feed always from on so good terms as that. a deficiency of bee bread, give unbolted rve flour. This may be placed in the open air,

in shallow trays, where the bees can reach it. Keep it from getting wet. Clean dead bees away from the bottom of the hive. A strong swarm will do this little help. If there are any moths and webs, great surplus of money in New York, the of the country, speak of a revival of interest remove them the first good day. This may be well done by taking the hive into a room. keeping the doors and windows closed. If into a new and clean hive, examining each comb separately for worms and webs. Let the bees become perfectly still again before

you place them out. A little care now will save many a weak swarm, and enable it to start well in spring, for swarms deficient in honey and bee bread cannot raise young till late in the season, and the carly part of the year is thus lost, and the entire swarm may even be entirely soled itself with saying that though it was destroyed .- I Ohio Farmer.

EXPERIMENT IN GERMINATING CORN.-Four boxes of earth, alike in quality and exposure to light and heat, were planted at the same mainder" it was of questionable prudence time with corn from a single car, and placed to do so, and it thought it "doubtful selections of sacred Music were performed by recently in a physician's office. In one box whether such favorable rates could again be about 50 ladies and gentlemen, very much to dry corn was planted; in another the seed was spaked in clean warm water; in the third the seed was soaked in a solution of lime water; in the fourth the seed was soaked in chloride par and above, the Scatinel, for aught we tridge, with an instrumental piece or two of lime and copperas water, equal parts. One week afterwards the box planted with dry corn had not germinated, the second box had just commenced to germinate, the third box was just showing its green blades, and in the fourth box the blades were nearly three inches high. Copperas will keep birds and worms from eating the seed, and one pound will soak seed enough for 20 acres.

An anothecary who is continually troubled for the time, was asked the other day,-"Please, sir, tell me what time it is?" "Why, I gave you the time not a minute ago !" said the astonished apothecary. "Yes, sir," replied the lad, "but this is

"I think I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith ? Oh, yes, I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Stone, and owin' Sawyer, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

(Eleventh) Annual Fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, will be held at Rutland, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th days of September. Rutland has heretofore proved to be one of the best towns in the Stat for a successful exhibition, and with the increased facilities furnished by its new fair ground, and under the energetic administration of Gen. Baxter, we confidently prediet an exhibition that will surpass all its predecessors. The Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, had accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address, but his subsequent | Lincoln would not pursue a "sneaking" acceptance of a diplomatic appointment to Russia, will prevent him from meeting his angagement. We should be much pleased if the Committee of Directors would obtain the services of Hon. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, as a substitute for Mr. Clay. "Andy " is a " trump."-Phanix.

THE TARIFF. - It is amusing to see The N. Y. Herald and other papers, which supported the administration of Mr. Buchanan, now denouncing the "Morrill tariff," which was framed in accordance with his recommendations of specific duties, was advocated by Senator Bigler and others of his friends, and received his signature. The Secretary of the Treasury is now baving a calculation revenue during the past fiscal year, had the By way of proving its position, the Argus row street the party was attacked by seven "Morrill tariff" been in operation; and it is says: ruded the New York importers did not enter their goods under false pretences. Now, this swindling is prohibited, and it may be that the "hue-and cry" against the "Morrill tariff' is dictated by the bogmen of Enghonestly compete with the manufacturers of this country. - Philadelphia Enquirer.

These revolting States are swarming with desperadoes and assassins, who would be altogether happy in bathing their bands in the blood of Union men. A more ferocious and malevolent barbarism cannot be found on God's green earth, than that now dominant in this "Southern Confederacy." Private worth, public virtue, age and experience -none of these can solten or restrain the quotation above, or ever uttered such a sen-multiplying and relentless brutality which timent or anything akin to it. The imputis engendered by the mob spirit of this "new ed speech was a base electioneering fabricaform of civilization."-Knoxville Whig.

A ragrant called at a house on Sanday and begged for some cider. The lady refused oft quoted remark, "that she might entertain an angel unawares." "Yes," said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays."

The Free Press

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1861.

"GREATLY SURPRISED." The new Secretary of the Treasury has adver tised for a further loan, the bids for which are to be opened in the course of this week. It will greatly surprise us if the results do not show a serious falling of already in the Government credit." - Sentine of April 5.

We find the above in an article, the drift of which is to make out that the U. S. Gov ernment and all the business interests of th country are rushing down to mevitable ruin because the Republican Administration will not let the whole and the half traitors of the Southern States have their own way -and will not be frightened at their threats rtheir acts. In its zeal to apologise for treason the Sentinel even charges the enactment of the Morrill Tariff bill-a bill, the essential principles of which (specific duties) were repeatedly urged by Mr. Buchanan, which received the votes of both Republicans and Democrats with little discrimination, and which when passed was signed by Mr. Buchanan-on the Republicans, and follows its enumerated list of disastrous consequences,

with the remark above quoted. The Sentinel was altogether oblivious of the fact that a few weeks before Mr. Buchanan's disastrous administration came to an end, and while the policy of Floyd, Thompson and Cobb for disintegrating the National Government was in full tide of sucessful experiment-President Buchanan doing nothing but hold up his hands and forbid the United States forces to do any thing to pro tect themselves; and there being little pros pect then that any tariff bill would go through Congress-the Treasury found it hard work to get a moderate loan at a discount of twelve per cent. When Cobb had got out of the way, and an honest man, Dix, was put in the Treasury to help carry it along till the 4th of March, five millions were wanted, and it was got at a little less than ten per cent. below par-which was some improvement. to last until the apple trees blossom. This In its wisdom the Sentinei thought that can be easily done by merely hefting the hive. | was the end. The Republican Administration, it felt sure, could get no money the upper part of the hive, so that bees from | the week had gone round it had to submit | reported to be interested in the operations of other hives cannot reach it without entering to one "great surprise"-that of seeing the Society, in New York, Brooklyn, Staten the hive through the entrance. If there is thirty-four millions offered when only eight Island and vicinity. The sum of \$5,754 had to Washington in a quiet manner. Mr.

Completely dazed by this result, the The Presbyterian Herald, Louisville, Ky., the live. A strong swatch with the worse for a Sentinel undertook to explain it by the says, "Our correspondents, from all portions selling (a sure sign that the government was the hive contains movable frames, shift them going under, of course !) and the "probable adoption of a peace policy by the new Administration." This, take note, was a week after the vigorous outfitting of war vessels of March, nearly \$24,000 short of the amount with men and munitions of war had been in received up to the same time last year. The operation at New York! However, the upport of the work requires an increase, Sentinel, after relieving its great surprise by these explanations of the phenomenon, con-"a very high spirited resolve" in Secretary Chase to cut off the offers at 94 and "rely upon the issue of Treasury notes for the received bids for the additional five millions at | Duets by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Par-

THE WISDOM OF JOHN TYLER.

last week Monday, 'a proposition to send a to request him to let the Convention the pieces. The Solo and Chorus " Regna know "the policy which the Federal Gov- Terræ," from a German Mass, and the Choernment intends to pursue in regard to the rus "Brightly beaming," especially pleased denied the right of the Convention to interro- Piano, with a Canary-bird behind the scenes, gate the President, as the resolution proposed, | was vehemently encored. and turning to Ex-President Tyler, (who sat near him), he asked of him, if, when he was President, a Northern State during the ling, we are told, to collect a small library pendency of the negotiations for the annexation of Texas had asked of him an avowal the jail. Books of travel, history, biograof his policy, he would have granted it. His Accidency, the Hon. ex-President replied STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The next | that he should not have granted such a request ; but then this was a very different case. In all matters relating to foreign powers, he thought the President had a right to preserve secrecy if he thought the public good required it : but Virginia was a constituent of Mr. Lincoln-none the less so though she voted against him-and as a constituent of course she had a right to interrogate him! He was quite sure Mr. policy, and refuse to tell them just what he intended to do.

Great is the profundity of John Tyler ' The Bellows Falls Argus thinks the appointment of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings as U. S. Consul General in Canada shows a purpose on the part of the Administration to "exasperate the people of the South as much as possible." Such an appointment, it says, Legation at Yeddo, was murdered on the veil, and shown a state of facts which many nist world of madness and discord, vice, con-"is justly regarded by the Southern Press 16th January. It appears that on that day have suspected. He says:

be had dired with the Japanese Minister for be had dired with the beat direct for be had dired with the beat direct for as giving a practical definit to all the professions of civilization and peace that have
fessions of civilization and peace that have
evening accompanied by three Yakonnins, or
some instances, against Tennessee, from which been put forth by the President with so much apparent earnestness and sincerity." horse-boys, all carrying lanterns. In a nar-

speeches we quote the following atrocious

sentiment: 'I look forward to the day when there shall be a service insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets and led on land, and the commus-royageurs of France land, and Germany, who now find that they must and Germany, who now find that they must wage a war of extermination against his master; the towns and cities of the South, and blot out

Now the Argus knows very well that Mr. Gippings has denied time and time again, in Congress and out of it, that he ever said any such thing as is put down in the bogus quotation above, or ever uttered such a sention-a he and nothing else-made in Ohio imal food. "No," said he, I took your years ago; exposed then and ever so many times since by Mr. Giddings. The refutation to give him any, and he reminded her of the of the falsehood is as notorious as is the fact that unprincipled and base papers like the Argus keep on repeating the infamous slander just as if it was an admitted truth.

places. At Boston, says the Journal, Mr. dent Lincoln while on his way through H. Lord, preached at Montpelier, published Ingalls, the efficient head of the shipping Baltimore to Washington. The account at length in the Watchman, we take the office for the navy in Hanover street, says | was prepared, the Journal says, by a gentle- following extracts that no such rush has been known for many | man perfectly informed of the details of the years as has been witnessed during the pre- conspiracy, and is entirely reliable. The sent week. In these four days, ninety-three scheme of the conspirators was penetrated by stence rests upon these two great facts : the subversion? As if one could destroy the

shipped are transferred at once to the Navy Yard, where the Minnesota, Mississippi, Bainbridge & Vincennes are fitting out. The qualifications necessary are that a man shall be a citizen of the United States, either native born or naturalized, and shall pass a satisfactory examination before a physician, whose eye will at once detect any defects or disease. A like activity is seen at the recruiting

office for the army. None are taken who are less than five feet six in height and perfeetly sound in all respects. The first question is, "How old are you?" The applicant must be between the ages of 21 and 35, and a man who owns to being 30,

Religious Intelligence.

ing mostly Irishmen and Germans.

We learn that the Rev. Alfred Swift, of Middle Granville, N. Y., is soon to leave his pastoral charge in that place.

Dr. Sprague, in his "Annals of the Amercan Pulpit," gives the following as the dates of the origin of the Baptist Churches in the several States :- Rhode Island 1636, Massachusetts 1663, New York 1669, Maine 1682, South Carolina 1683, Pennsylvania 1684, New Jersey 1680, Delaware 1703, Connecticut 1705, Virginia 1713, North Carolina 1727, Maryland 1742, New Hampshire 1775, Georgia 1757, Vermont 1769, Tennessee 1780, Kentucky 1771, Ohio 1790, Illinois 1796, District of Columbia 1802. Indiana 1802, Missouri 1804, Mississippi 1807, Alabama 1810, Louisiana 1812, Michigan 1822, Iowa 1836, Wisconsin 1837, Texas 1840, Florida 1845.

At the meeting of the New York Female Bible Society on Thursday, 98 churches were the objects of the Society.

advanced rates at which Mr. Dix's loan was on the subject of religion in the churches. In many places it has not yet been sufficiently developed to go into details."

PRESENTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. -This Board found its Treasury, on the first

THE CONCERT on the 10th closed the Mu

C. H. Clarke. A number of Choruses and the satisfaction of the audience; Solos and see, will have to be "greatly surprised" for Cornet and Piano, closing with the grand Choral of Old Hundred (in which the audience participated), made up the programme. No printed programmes were furnished, in The Virginia Convention had before it, order, as Mr. Clarke said, that the audience Committee of three to President Lancoln, tle; and we are able to specify but a few of

> BOOKS FOR THE JAIL .- An attempt is makfor the use of the poor fellows confined in phy, natural history, and the better class of works of fiction will be of service, as well as books of a religious caaracter, Bibles, Testa-

ments, Prayer Books, &c.

We are requested to say that any contributions for this library may be left with Mr.

to have been written by private McNeil, in

but Postmaster Morse of Buffalo. LEGATION AT YEDDO .- Mr. Heustien, Dutch interpreter and Secretary of the American

among the foreigners at Yeddo in consequence of this assassination, and the Ministers of England, France and Holland have retired. or are are about to retire, to Yokohama or Kangawa. Only Mr. Harris remains on his post, and with him is Mr. A. Postman, as Interpreter and Secretary. Very few people of quality go out after dark in Yeddo, and if obliged to do so, they are accompanied by a strong guard. Foreigners have been strongly warned not to go out after dark, the gov-ernment not being able to protect its own citizens in the night from murderous as-

A rough individual, whose knowledge of classical language was-not quite complete, had been sick, and on recovering was told by his doctor that he might take a little angruel casy enough, but hang me if I can go your hay and oats.

The Navy yard at Charleston has received orders to fit out the Mississippi as soon as possible. The masts of the Minnesota are possible. The masts of the Minnesota are now in, and a large force is at work on her.

The Navy yard at Charleston has received orders to fit out the Mississippi as soon as nest in his opinions as he was uncompromisting in their advocacy. His life was one of now in, and a large force is at work on her.

The Navy yard at Charleston has received order or fit out the Mississippi as soon as nest in his opinions as he was uncompromisting in their advocacy. His life was one of possible. The masts of the Minnesota are now in, and a large force is at work on her.

The Navy yard at Charleston has received or an in a soda water manufactory in think? You'd better wait till you're asked for your advice."

A man in a soda water manufactory in the Would be more becoming in you."

A man in a soda water manufactory in think? You'd better wait till you're asked for your advice."

A man in a soda water manufactory in think? You'd better wait till you're asked for your advice."

The Navy yard at Charleston has received and say "Alas for our government!—

A man in a soda water manufactory in the work of our your description? Who cares what you of think? You'd better wait till you're asked for your advice."

The Recruiting business for both army and The Albany Eve. Journal contains an acnavy goes on with great vigor in the large | count of the conspiracy to assassinate Presimen have been shipped, twenty-eight of an experienced detective officer, who was emwhom were taken yesterday. The men ployed by some friends of Mr. Lincoln who had reason to fear its existence. The detective was engaged at Baltimore three weeks prior to Mr. Lincoln's arrival, employing both men and women to assist him.

"Shortly after coming to Baltimore the detec-tive discovered a combination of men banded together under a solemn oath to assassinate the President elect. The leader of the conspirators was an Italian refugee, a barber, well known in Baltimore, who assumed the name of Orami, as indicative of the part he was to perform. The assistants emdloyed by the detective, who, like himself, were strangers in Baltimore city, by assuming they were Secessionists from Louisiana and other seceding States, gained the confidence of some of the conspirators, and were entrusted with their plans. It was arranged in case Mr. Lincoln should pass safely over the rail road to Baltimore, that the conspirators should mingle with the crowd which might surround his carriage, and by pretending to be his friends, be enmust have a remarkably good constitution or abled to approach his person, when, upon a signal rusalem and the word of the Lord from thou than this well only increase division. he will be refused, hardly more than half of from their leader, some of them would shoot at Mr. Lincoln with their pistols, and others would those enlisted are native born, the others bethrow into his carriage hand grenades filled with detonating powder, similar to those used in the attempted assassination of the Emperor, Louis NAPOLEON. It was intended that in the confusion which should result from this attack, the assailants should escape to a vessel which was waiting in she harbor to receive them, and be carried to Mobile, in the seceding State of Alabama.

Upon Mr. Lincoln's arrival in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 21st day of Pebruary, the detective visited Philadelphia and submitted to certain friends of the President elect the information he had collected as to the conspiracy and their nans. An interview was immediately arranged between Mr. Lincoln and the detective. The inerview took place in Mr. Lincoln's room, in the entinental Hotel, where he was staying during

is visit to Philudelphia. Mr. Lincoln, having heard the officer's stateent, informed him that he had promised to raise the American flag on Independence Hall on the at morning—the morning of the Anniversary Washington's birth-day, and that he had acepted the invitation of she Pennsylvania Legissture to be publicly received by that body in the afternoon of the same day. "Both of these engagements," said he with emphasis, "I will , if it costs me my life. If, however, after I shall have concluded these engagements, you can take me in safety to Washington, I will place myself at your disposal, and authorise you to make such arrangement as you may deem proper

A special messenger, Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, a son of Senator Seward, was despatched from Washington to the President millions were called for-the whole eight | been received for the Society during the year, | Lincoln left Harrisburgh quietly about 6 being subscribed for at an average of 93 and and expended for bibles and in promoting P. M. in a special train for Philadelphia in company with Col. LANON,

> isburg, the telegraph wires were cut, so that his departure, if it should become known, might not e communicated at a distance.
>
> The special train arrived in Philadelphia at a readiness into which the party entered, and were driven to the depot of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

They did not reach the depot until a quarter past eleven; but fortunately for them, the reguar train, the hour of which, for starting, wa-deven, had been delayed. The party then tool berths in the sleeping car, and without change of cars, passed directly through to Washington, where they arrived at the usual hour, half-past six, on the morning of Saturday the 23d. Mr. Lincoln wore no disguise whatever, but journeyed in an ordinary traveling dress."

were various. Some of them were impelled by a fanatical seal which they termed patriotism, and accustomed to recite passages put into the mouth of the character of urutus in Shakspeare's play Julius Caesar. Others were stimulated by the ffer of pecuniary reward. These, it was observed, staid away from their usual places of work for the unborn generations of posterity.

And it will stand as Tream. Ithough their circumstances had previously rendered them dependent on their daily labor for support, they were during this time abundantly supplied with money, which they squandered in ar-rooms and disreputable places.

After the discovery of the plot, a strict watch

the movements of the conspirators, and efficient tack which they might meditate upon the President-elect until he was installed in office. The detective travelled with Mr. Lincoln under to name of E. J. Allen, which name was registered with the President elect's on the book at Willard's Hotel. Being a well known individual, he was speedily recognized, and suspicion natu-Confederate States." A member, Mr. Stuart, us, and the Bird Waltz, for Flageolet and rally arose that he had been instrumental in exposing the plot which caused Mr. Lincoln's hurried journey. It was deemed prudent that he should leave Washington two days after his arrival, although he had intended to remain and witness the ceremonies of inauguration.

The friends of Mr. Lincoln do not question the

There must be many who will be glad to apprised of the details of the plot became daily went to serve as waiters, seamstresses, &c., in the families of the conspirators, and a record was great, known, honored, the source of power, regularly kept of what was said and done to further their enterprise. A record was also kept by the detective of their deliberation in secret con-clave, but, for sufficient reasons, it is witheld for the present from publication. The detective and THAT BOGUS LETTER FROM FORT SUMTER .-The letter published in a Buffalo paper, said

Fort Sumter, stating that there were four LIFTING THE VEIL .- The editor of the months provisions in the fort, &c., was a Nashville Christian Advocate has been on a tour through Alabama and Georgia, and will and must stand by a law of their own, pure fiction, got up by a young man in Rochester, and intended, he says, to hoax nobody gives his readers his impressions received du- with more or less States, with a larger or a ring a tour of "Ten days in foreign parts." He speaks of the feeling there entertained from it will be like the people of Israel, held MURDER OF THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF toward the border States. Probably some of outlawed and rebellions, and will be cast

governmental officers, on horseback, and four horse-boys, all carrying lanterns. In a narrow street the party was attacked by seven in the state of or eight Japanese, and during the melee Mr. | when we did. They are our friends, and by the to the North, 'stand off;' and we were enabled to | Union, but they cannot trouble ours so long A general feeling of insecurity prevailed mong the foreigners at Yeddo in consequence this assassination, and the Ministers of this assassination, and the Ministers of this assassination, and the Ministers of the manufacture of the same of the foreigners at Yeddo in consequence this assassination, and the Ministers of the Ministers of the manufacture of success. The fruit will fall when it is ripe. They will finally be with us in form, as they have been against the possibility of conspiracy, treawith us all the time in fact."

> DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM .-Hon. Joseph Tinker Buckingham, the oldest civil wars. We need not throw away our printer and journalist in Massachusetts, died | Union and our government in despair, be day morning, aged 81 years and 3 months.

tinued to edit it till 1848. The Boston Jour- been shaken, sometimes terribly, and it is nal says of him:

"Mr. Buckingham was a strong and uncompromising opponent of all shams, whether in politics, morals, or social life. He was a vigorous and trenchant writer, somewhat given, perhaps, to the use of ink with a given, perhaps, to the use of ink with a large unfusion of call but as honest and say: "Alas for our government!"

"In Buckingham was a strong and uncompromising opponent of all shams, whether in politics, morals, or social life. He was a vigorous and trenchant writer, somewhat given, perhaps, to the use of ink with a caperimentum crucis, let us not fold our large unfusion of call but as honest and say: "Alas for our government!"

"In Buckingham was a strong and uncomproment of all shams, whether that God should try us in the furnace. Spring Trade Sale, just closed in New York, see the Blate Requestion that would play at such a game as that," rejoined the Marshal, as he rose, indignant, from his chair.

"O, don't be so thin-skinned,—nobody intended to hurt you," said Burns. "If you were as mertiful to your country as the Administration is twentieth part were filled." The Navy yard at Charleston has received

The Navy yard at Charleston has received large influsion of gall, but as honest and earlands and say "Alas for our government!—

The Navy yard at Charleston has received large influsion of gall, but as honest and earlands and say "Alas for our government!—

THE UNION INDESTRUCTIBLE. | tent with the idea that government is a divine [

From the Fast Day Sermon of REV. W.

separate existence and sovereignty of the States, but of the people of the States into Such metempsychosis as this never entered one mighty Nation under a common govern- into the brain of sanity, and we may well the States; is independent of all State ac- in the kettle of magicians, in hopes that, tion and sovereignty. No matter, there- their poisonous words and wild incantation fore, what rebelilous States may do, the ment, exists. The States are not parties to it, and they cannot destroy it. It is not, theoretically, affected by any State action. Individuals and not States are alone responsible to it ; and though States should return to their pristine territorial or colonial condition, the Union could not be dissolved so of weather and by the opposing w long as two or three could be anywhere God's Providence, until all the old ships The refound "to keep step to its music." volt of the two tribes did not destroy the istence. The law still went forth from Jes | the Laws. Any other attempted reconstru-

Zion. It lost many of its tribes, many of

its citizens, but it did not lose its union, its

temple, its tabernacle, its capital, its archives or its king. So, our government is constructed that the Union remains, and the government which is built on that Union, so long as enough men can be found who will bear aloft its banner and recognize it as the symbol of the power to which they owe allegiance. Our government rests upon not "We, the several States;" but upon "We the People of the United States." It therefore provides for its own perpetuity so long as it has any liege subj would be the United States and the government of the United States just as much after the secession of twenty-one States as it was when the original thirteen flung the National ensign to the breeze of heaven. in order to ascertain if the Union is destroyed, we need not look to Florida, or Mississippi, or South Carolina, but into our own hearts and into our neighbors' fac s. So long as we are true to the Union, the Union will be true to us; and a true thing for us. Even New England atone, less in proportion to all the States, than the tribes of Benjamin and Judah to the whole of Israel, might still retain the national ark and covenants,

I do not know how a government, built upon such a union, could be wiser or stronger; or how any other government could have in it more elements of stability and perpetuiv.

and preserve the Union in its unbroken bis-

oric continuity.

incots left Harrisburgh quietly about 6. M. in a special train for Philadelphia in many many with Col. Laxon,

"Simultaneously with his departure from Harisburg, the telegraph wires were cut, so that his eparture, if it should become known, might not many many many many power and permany the state of the states, and the special states are sovereignty of the States, and the separate sovereignty of the States, and the love of a National flag stand in the love of a National flag state does so and so, he will do so and so, and this State does so and so, he will do so and the love of a National flag state does so and so, he will do so and so, and the state is going to do this and that. There is much more patrictes in the love of a National flag state does so and so, he will do so and so, and the state is going to do this and the love of a National flag state does so and so, he will do so and so, and the state is going to do this and the love of a National flag state does so and so, he will do so and so, and the state is going to do this and the love of a National flag state does so and so, he will do so and so, and the state is going to do this and the love of a National flag state does so and so, he will do so and so, he will does not be seen and so, he will does and so, he will does not be seen and so, system, but it has come gradually from the ziotism than the Southern one. quarter before eleven o'clock at night. Here he wisdom and care of Him who has so ordered was met by the detective, who had a carriage in the growth of the nations as to develop its

twice ten, were to seede. No act of the States can affect American citizenship. And in the preservation of this system is garnered up the last hope of mankind for political liberty and happiness. To attempt its destruction, either by annihilation of States over the struction, either by annihilation of States over the struction, either by annihilation of States over the struction, either by annihilation of States over the struction of the States over the struction of the states over the states the states ov ridding his country of a tyrant. One of them was government, but treason against the American people, against American freedom, against social order, against Him who committed to us this inestimable trust for ourselves and

> look upon our Union as a simple contract that may be dissolved at the pleasure of the letter from one of the soldiers who has rewith and changed with the fickle humors with the last treasur of Twiggs :of the day; that it is nothing better than a "Fare Hammton April 6, 1861. partnership between traders, an agreement in organia Editors of the Escaing Past : a trade of spices and provisions, of cotton, tobacco and manufactures; that it can be constructed and broken and reconstructed at the structed and broken and reconstructed at the mership. It is a Union in all things of a permanent and valuable nature. It is a particle nership in all historical recollections, in all science and literature, in all art, in all renown. "in every virtue and in all perfection." The

like Judea when the lost tribes are forgotten, when the seceding States shall have no a necessity, not sought or chosen, but a necessity stronger than that which gave it birth. When that necessity, of God's ordering and not of man's conspiring and choosing, shall come, then we will submit. But till that necessity comes, the Union and government smaller population, but still in its ideal cr theoretical integrity, while all who break forth, exiled from this "world of reason and order and peace and virtue into the antagofusion and unavailing sorrow." The Union and government, social law, order, ideal sentiments of patriotism, sacred recollections of the past, glorious hopes for the future,

break from the parent stock and cut our- tive. We had to guard the border along when we did. They are our triends, and by the position they took up at an early day and maintened and unpatriotic men may destroy their to the North, 'stand off;' and we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'stand off;' and 'we were enabled to the North, 'sta our evils. No government can protect itself son, accession or rebellion. No government over a hundred years old but has had its principles tried in the white heat of social convulsions and political revolutions and

cause it has not done what no other State has done or can do. It will stand by us so this morning at about 6 o'clock. The fire long as we stand by it. It will be sufficient. at his residence in Cambridge, Ms., Thurs has done or can do. It will stand by us so this morning at about 6 o clock. The fire long as we stand by it. It will be sufficient originated from a defective chimney. He began his editorial career in 1806, con- for our protection and for our defense and of the furniture was savel. Both house tinuing it in several journals for 40 years. He began the Boston Courser in 1824, and continued to additive till 1824. The Boston Law tinued to additive till 1824. The Boston Law tinued to additive till 1824.

reconstruction; as if a divine institution could be broken all to pieces, and then mended with some politician's prepared glue and made better than the old. Such theories are "After long and patient consultation, our visionary. Who but a fool begins the reforfathers adopted as our system one whose ex- mation and reconstruction of a state by total very life of the living thing, and then dream several States, and the union, not of the | to put that life into another and better body. ment. The Union is therefore a fact before look with horror and disgust on those chilthey may regenerate the paternal constitut

institution, then it puts a period by the logic

of fundamental principles, to all this talk of

and above the government. It grows not dren of their country who are rashly prompt out of the States but out of the people of | to back their parent in pieces and put him Union, which is the basic of the govern- and renovate their father's life. No! Reconstruction is a dream. The old govern ment and the ald Union must be preserved and will be preserved, and then all the reconstruction there will ever be will be the return of revolting States to their allegiance State, with their respective than nailed to remanded. the mast-head, will be again in the peaceful Hebrew commonwealth or the national ex- harbor of the Union, the Constitution and

> A corespondent of the New York Comme ial Advertiser writes from Paris, March 20 oncerning our National Affairs, as follows:

"The journals all publish this morning, with a certain flourish, the news that the new Southern Confederacy has appointed Ministers to England and France, charged with the important duty of demanding the recognition of the new Government as a gov ernment de facto, and of entering into com true that since the Southern Congress has voted a tariff but Intele lower than that o the United States, and although it is fully recognized here that to maintain the army and navy the Southern Congress proposes, it will require diplomacy on the part of the | THE BIDS FOR TREASURY NOTES.

stances, is most urgent, and should not be they will be faithful to its flag, but the minute their States secole, they also will farsake time) to urge Mr. Lincoln to come direct of apparently conflicting clements. The barmony of the universe is in the mutual harmony of the universe is in the mutual his flag, his capital; while the man from that Administ population have nearly all crossed over into Mexantagonism of opposing forces, rightly ballanced. The harmony and power and permanence of our institutions depend upon the

south of that line always talks of his State—
look like public confidence in the Adminisit has State does so and so, ha will do so and
ration.

principle, and our growth, so that we are at all times one People, and at all times under the direction of different States.

the newspaper baremeter in regard to the boliday at the expense of the government: and now, when at last they are needed, not the direction of different States. the direction of different States.

If this is so, it disposes effectually of all questions relative to the status of the government, whether it be a government or a

We have received the following patrioti people who are parties to it; or of the States | cently arrived at Fort Hamilton from Texwho are not parties to it, who seem to think as. It will be seen that the rank and in time of peace, because the state depends that Government is a thing to be sported file of the Texas forces have no sympathy upon their fidelity and ability in time of

ends of such a partnership as our Union is cannot be secured in two or a hundred gen.

The particular.

When the news reached us at Fort bis scentary; and to such the government of this is refused, proceed in such a partnership as our Union is cannot be secured in two or a hundred gen.

Answer.

but they were aware that a few disaffected citizens who sympathized warmly with the Secessionists who sympathized warmly with the Secessionists were determined to frustrate, at all hazards, the finanguration of the President elect, even at the cost of his life.

The number originally ascertained to be banded together for the ameasination of Mr. Lincoln, was twenty, but the number of those who were fully apprised of the details of the plot became daily smaller as the time for executing it drew near.

Some of the women employed by the detective went to serve as waiters, seamstresses, 9c., in the families of the conspirators, and a record was remained to the province of the source of pages.

When the news reached us at Fort Brown a thrill of indignation ran through covery soldier's breast, and nothing but respect for one who had been our superior officer, or rather respect for the affine he had solicity. Inking the visible and those who are first beautiful of indignation ran through covery soldier's breast, and nothing but respect for one who had been our superior officer, or rather respect for the affine he had society. Inking the visible and those who are living, but between those who are living and tho surrendered the Government troops and proname, no place among the nations and no historian among men. In the order of God's property to the traitors, he may give himself was submitted to the assembly on Saturday. The amount of drafts by him on the state to serve that Government faithfully into whose service they had voluntarily entered, | the balance for seed corn, oats, garden seeds, and whose bread they were eating.

had their grievances, and what soldier has ties afforded in forwarding freights. not? But they knew they would not be better off as practisers of treason.
"We had enough to do at Fort Brown to

keep us from mischief. Each private of our N. Y. Times gives the following account of a Company had two horses to feed and groom, seene in the U. S. Marshal's office in N. Y. and not a few of us had the 'shakes,' or chills and fever, so that we were pretty ac- on Thursday:

further, and will only ask in conclusion, that when the poor but faithful soldier is maligned you will, as you have done before, protect his reputation by a truthful state-pression to his desire to be relieved of all direct or pression to his desire to be relieved of all direct or pression to his desire to be relieved of all direct or we will be starved out in a few days."

Marshal Rynners in his perfect that the country, Marshal Rynners in his perfect that the cultarly emphatic manner denounced President cultarly emphatic manner cultarly emphatic manner

"ONE OF COMPANY M."

N. H., April 9. The Lalayette House at the Franconia mountains, owned by Col. Ira be very sorry to be dependent on such a sectional

Spring Trade Sale, just closed in New York,

CHITTENDEN COUNTY COURT. APRIL TERM, 186

Hen. John Prenpoter, Presiding Judge. " E. H. WHEELER, Assistant Judges. THURSDAY, April 11.

able to agree on a verdict, and were finally dis F. B. Hathaway vs. Geo. W. Phelos, in which the ownership of a cow was in dispute, resulted in

In Hathrway vs Sprudding, the jury were no

II. R. Smith for deft. Canfield Dormin un. Heman R. Smith, was on trial this afternoon. D. Roberts for pitf. Nahum | tors." Peck and Edmunds for deft.

Four women were arraigned to answer to infor-

nations filed against them by the State's Attorney, and were remanded to jail to await centence trial according to their several pleas. Friday, April 12. Twelve persons, charged with various offences. were brought into Court to plead to informations

Dorwin vs. Smith was concluded to-day. Lucy Wedner or, George Tracy, a prosecution

r hestardy, was tried this afternoon. Murd for bintiff. Masok and Edmunds for defendant. Ell Burnum vs. Auto F. Huckett was on trial day. Hard and French and R. C. Benton for

laintiff, Edmunds, Roberts and - McElroy for Verslints for the plaintiffs were rendered in Der min ve. Smith and Westner vs. Tracy.

Under the direction of the Court, the Jury gave a verdict for the defendant in Barnum v. Hackett. Carl Shackhart was tried this afternoon on a ounsel and charge of Court, occupied about 15 respondent was guilty.

The balance of the \$8,000,000 loan, viz.,

ers to the principal European Courts, who the dollar above par. The offering exceeded 93 50-100 and thereabouts, for these \$5,000,the National flag. This is, in fact, the most | 000 " It will strike most folks that the sav-

Before long we shall know at any rate who Before long we shall know at any rate who who, taking advantage of the defenceless condi-are true men and who are false in the army tion of the frontier, were robbing and murdering and navy. The officers in these two branch- all before them.

allegiance. They know and recognize no

car at a moment when danger seems immi- ately preceding the hostilities. merits, but on the amount of goods they can | ment, and when the government needs his | services at a responsible post, is held by all mal notification by the Washington Governhonest soldiers and sailers to be not less dis- ment, which is disclosed in Gen. Braunegraemful, but only less courageous than open | GARD's first despatches.

which officers of our army and navy bind themselves to do faithful and true service to war. They have no right to place a limit of time to their service. They enter the service "To let Editors of the Eneminy Post; tor life. The government has the option to refere or accept an officer's resignation; but

burse the Kansas appropriation of this state an early hour. up; he can take my horses here, but he can't | The amount of drafts by him on the state his agents regularly contributed money to pay the government it cannot be destroyed except by make me or any other true Union man sar- treasury was \$34,050 00 on which premiums were received at Chicago to the amount of render. There was no audible response to were received at Chicago to the amount of this, but the looks of every one who heard \$1,941 25. The agent disbursed \$35,995 L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War, Monthim were expressive of their determination | 52, of which the sum of \$20,246 05 was for seed wheat, \$8,750 62 for transportation, and

travelling expenses, etc. "Some of the papers which I saw in Wash- The absence of vegetables in Kansas resultington have stated that the troops remaining ed in the prevalence of scorbutic diseases, in Texas were in a state of insubordination. Believe me, sirs, this is wrong ! I had oppor- made to partially supply the people with tunities of judging by observation and con- potatoes. The agent's report warmly acversation, and I know that the men felt loy- knowledges the private contributions from al, and were unwilling to strike a blow the eastern, middle and western states, and against their own officers. They may have his obligations to railroad agents for facili-

A gantleman who had occasion to visit the Mar-American citizen, familiarly known as Pappy But I will not trespass on your space Euns. The conversation running upon the conther, and will only ask in conclusion, dition of the country, Marshal Rynders in his pediction.

o'That's mighty nice talk from a fellow like you, who is getting his whole support from the Govern HOTEL AT FRANCONIA BURNED. - Plymouth, ment," said Burns.

H., April 9. The Lalayette House at the "Towe nothing to such a Government; I should

Rynders. "Oh," said Paddy, "you needn't be putting of airs; you know well enough that you'll soon be

kicked out of this, and the sooner the better for

the country. As to how you'll feel when you get

The gross amount of books sold at the outside is another question."

I don't give my advice to such a man as you; but when I see the condition of this fine country, and hear such that from a well-paid office-holder, I can't be silent," replied Paddy.

"I guess I know my duty to my country; and if I dien't, it's not to such as you that I would apply for instruction," said Rynders.
"I am a better citizen than you are, any how. I have sworn to support the Government, and I mean to do D, too," said Barns.

"What Government did you swear to support You don't know what you swore to do," remarked "Don't I, ch? I swore allogiance to the United the ownership of a cow was in dispute, resulted in States of America; I swore to support its Govern-a verdict for the plaintiff. Wales & Taft for pltf. ment and to obey its laws, and that I'll do, please God," replied this patriotic adopted citizen, who immediately left what he was heard to call "a nest of bloody native-born conspirators and trai-

> AFFAIRS IN TEXAS. The Contraconicos steamer brought to N. Y. on the 12th two companies of infantry and three of cavalry. The N. Y. Tribune gathers from conversations with the officers the following statements:

"The officers are very decided in the opinion ngainst them. Counsel were assigned by the could seminand to Texas, to assist Gov. Houston in regaining control of the State, it would not do any good. The desperadoes, who now have the , would overnower any force which Houston could rally to his standard. A reign of terror exists in Texas. Northern men dare not avow their birthplace even, much less their convictions, unless they profess the rankest sort of pro-slavery principles. Even officers of the army from the North have to be very cantious. They do not know who to t ust. Confidence between officers f the same regiment is destroyed, so great is the

From their long residence in Texas, and their amiliarity with the people of that State, the offcers of the Second cavalry state that it would be folly to return the regiment to Texas. The men were got out of the State with much difficulty, the black sheep being weeded out pretty thoroughly by describen, but it would not be safe to trust the remainder in Texas again. Anywhere else they would be true as steel. Of the officers of the Second, the men of Northern birth are true and loyal; but secession has so demoralized those of Souther rigin that it would hardly be safe to send them on duty to the South. The resignations already have been so numerous that not a single Second Licutenant is left in the regiment. Nor is this surprising, considering the influences which have een at work upon them. In Texas they have for years been unable to learn anything about the now lominant party in the country, except through pro-lavery channels. Newspapers not in the interests of slavery have been studiously kept from them by the system of espionage which has prevailed in the Post Offices South. It is not strange, herefore, that otherwise well-informed gentlem as these officers are, should seriously inquire if it was true that Mr. Lincoln really intended to com-

mence a crusade against the South, for the abolition of slavery. The frontier settlements back of San Antonio have been entirely broken up since the withdrawal of the treets. Two large companies of In had come in, one from the north of Red River, and the other from the Rio Grande, murdering a

centrating in the towns or at central points to protect themselves against the raids and depreda-tions committed by bands of Indians, Mexicana and lawless whites of the most depraved class,

as, under command of Cot. Watte. The Colonel is reported to be a man thoroughly trust worthy, and as warm in his devotion to his country as his predecessor was the opposite. The concurrent the Government of the United States, and to that alone. They can have no divided withdraw from the profession of the united States and to the condition of Texas, was that the people would bitterly rue the day when they allegiance. Then they would curse the name of Judas Twiggs, whose treachery has robbed them of the only

CORRESPONDENCE PRECEDING

THE ROMBARDMENT. CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12. The following is the telegraphic corres-Montgomery and Gen. Besurggand immedi-

The correspondence grew out of the for-

[No. 1.]

CHARLESTON, April 8. L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War : An authorized messenger from President LINCOLN, just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumpter peaceably, or otherwise by force. G. F. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.] MONTGOMERY, 10th.

> L, P. Walker, Sec. of War. [No. 3.] CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War : The demand will be made to-morrow at Signed, G. F. BEAUREGARD. [No 4.]

MONTGOMERY, April 10. Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston : Unless there are especial reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at

[No. 5.] CHARLESTON, April 10. The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.

(Signed) G. F. BEAUREGARD. 1No. 6.1 CHARLESTON, April 11. L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War :

Demand sent at 12 o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock to answer. (Signed) G. F. BEAUREGARD. [No. 7.]

Gen. Beatregard-Charleston : Telegraph the reply of Maj. Anderson. Signed, L. P. Walker, Sec. of War. [No. 8] CHARLESTON, April 11.

MONTCOMERY, April 11.

To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War : Maj. Anderson replies : "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt that it is a demand with which I regret that

> G. F. BEAUREGARD. [No. 9.1

MONTGOMERY, April 17. GEN. BEAUEEGARD-Charleston We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter, if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the mean time he will not use his guns against us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter. You are thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decides to

he most practicable. L. P. WALKER. (Signed) Secretary of War. [No. 10.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.